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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY  
CONDITION

OF THE

Rural Sanitary District  
of Penrith

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF PENRITH, FOR THE YEAR 1925.

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### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

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Area (acres) .. .. .	161,293
Population—Census, 1921 .. .. .	12,060
Estimated Population, 1925 .. .. .	12,100
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921) .. .. .	2,918
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921) .. .. .	2,831
Rateable Value .. .. .	£168,978
Sum represented by a penny rate .. .. .	£434 10s. 6d.

**Social Conditions.**—The population is entirely rural, occupying numerous villages and isolated farm houses scattered between them. They are industrious and well housed and fed in most part; destitution of the extreme kind does not occur and nowhere does overcrowding exist as it does in towns. It is a healthy country with plenty of fresh air in every place, rising to Crossfell (2,930 feet) on the east side and Saddleback (2,847 feet) on the west; the intervals are valleys getting as low as 250 feet in the north at Armathwaite. Quite a large proportion is fell land, uncultivated and grazed by Sheep, and the remainder farms.

**Vital Statistics.**—During the year 1925 the number of Births has been 194, giving a birth-rate of 16.03. The average rate for the past five years has been 17.85; like all places it is getting lower.

The Deaths, to which are added those of residents occurring outside the district, are 133, and the death-rate is thus 10.99. For the last five years the average is 12.23 and one reason for the lessened figure is the smaller number of deaths from Cancer; this may be only a coincidence, but while it is hoped that the unknown cause is lessened, it is more likely due to earlier recognition and operation.

**The Infantile Mortality** for the year is 82.47 as against an average for the last five years of 62.56. This is not satisfactory, but the cause is chiefly Premature Birth. As this is usually due to slight accidents, falls, &c., it should easily be within the possibilities for mothers to take more care and avoid what must be discomfort and sorrow to themselves. None of the deaths were those of illegitimate infants.

**Poor Law Relief, &c.**—The number of persons in receipt of Poor Law relief is certainly getting less; no doubt in great part this is due to the Pensions Act for the greatest number of persons who had relief was always the aged; at the end of this year the number is only 36.

The Hospital in which gratuitous residence and medical relief is obtainable is the Cumberland Infirmary, leaving out the Workhouse Hospital, and no doubt this is largely used by residents from this district, but that does not by any means indicate that the patients are quite impecunious.

Over the whole district the trade surroundings are quite satisfactory as far as health is concerned ; no trade could be more healthy than farming and perhaps only one, lead mining, is somewhat strenuous, since it is underground work.

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

### **Hospitals provided by this Authority or the County Council.**

**Tuberculosis.**—There is a Sanatorium for Tubercular Cases at Threlkeld to which patients from this district are sent by the County Council.

**Fever.**—The Infectious Diseases Hospital situated in the Penrith Urban District is now jointly managed by a Committee of the Urban and Rural Districts. It consists of 22 beds and three separate diseases can be treated at the same time. Usually it is sufficient for the cases which occur, but in cases of large epidemics there are not enough beds for all the cases.

**Smallpox.**—A separate isolated Hospital exists on the Carlisle road ; it is always available and contains beds for twelve patients.

The Cottage Hospital at Penrith and the Cumberland Infirmary at Carlisle are both used on desirable occasions by the inhabitants of the district, and a yearly contribution is given to both these Institutions by the Guardians.

**Ambulance Facilities.**—One Motor Ambulance is used, conjointly with the Urban District, for all cases. It is provided by a charitable fund left for the purpose.

**Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**—The Medical Officer of Health acts conjointly for the Urban District of Penrith and also as Medical Officer for the Fever Hospital and the Guardians.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Food Inspector.

**Professional Nursing.**—This is arranged by the Cumberland Nursing Association, to which a yearly contribution is given by the Guardians.

### **Legislation in Force.**—

- 1897. Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.
- Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
- 1898. Byelaws relating to New Buildings and Common Lodging Houses.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

**Water.**—For a large and scattered country district such as this is, it must be considered well watered. There are thirty-eight Townships and all except eight have a water supply to any part of their area. The two most important supplies are those from Clint Springs above Scalehouses and what is called the West Division Supply ; the first is a considerable spring from the limestone area in the Pennines and, by gravitation, supplies parts of Renwick, Ainstable, Plumpton and Hesket, and is a perfectly satisfactory supply ; the second is taken from several springs on Blencathra in the Glenderamackin valley, also by gravitation and supplies Berrier and Murrah, Hutton Soil, Greystoke, Skelton, Catterlen, Newton Reigny, Dacre, Hutton John and Hutton-in-the-Forest. It is also an excellent supply.

The following Townships have also supplies of their own, by gravitation, viz. :—Ainstable, Blencarn, Croglin, Culgaith, Edenhall, Gamblesby, Great Salkeld, Kirkoswald, Langwathby, Lazonby, Melmerby, Ousby, Renwick, Skirwith, Staffield and Threlkeld.



Two Townships have a supply by a ram, Glassonby and Little Salkeld, and both are quite efficient.

Hunsonby and Winskill have a supply which is pumped up by water power.

During the last five years the Council have extended their mains by a distance of about 10 miles. As the two main schemes which lend themselves for extensions are now supplying to the extent of the capacity of the springs during dry periods, some augmentation scheme will have to be proceeded with before further areas can be supplied.

In all these cases, which are directly to the houses, the supply is constant, although in some, care is required by the users to prevent waste, otherwise it will be found necessary to make it intermittent. Contamination of the water is in most cases impossible and in the few possible cases it has not occurred. No plumbo-solvent action is at all likely.

The following is a statement as to the number of Houses and Persons supplied in the various Townships :—

Township.	Number of Houses supplied.	Proportion of Population supplied.
Ainstable .. .. .	63	73 per cent.
Berrier and Murrah .. .. .	11	44 „
Blencarn and Kirkland .. .. .	25	89 „
Catterlen .. .. .	23	100 „
Croglin .. .. .	48	92 „
Culgaith .. .. .	69	100 „
Dacre .. .. .	191	93 „
Edenhall .. .. .	38	86 „
Gamblesby .. .. .	50	100 „
Glassonby .. .. .	25	78 „
Great Salkeld .. .. .	82	88 „
Greystoke .. .. .	88	89 „
Hesket .. .. .	278	74 „
Hunsonby and Winskill .. .. .	72	96 „
Hutton-in-the-Forest .. .. .	32	78 „
Hutton John and Hutton Soil .. .. .	69	78 „
Kirkoswald .. .. .	70	77 „
Langwathby .. .. .	73	95 „
Lazonby .. .. .	124	79 „
Little Salkeld .. .. .	15	79 „
Melmerby .. .. .	39	92 „
Newton Reigny .. .. .	32	97 „
Ousby .. .. .	47	90 „
Plumpton Wall .. .. .	35	78 „
Renwick .. .. .	38	79 „
Skelton .. .. .	131	93 „
Skirwith .. .. .	50	93 „
Staffield .. .. .	6	13 „
Threlkeld .. .. .	88	78 „

There are eight Townships without any Water Supply, viz :—Bowscale, Castlesowerby, Hutton Roof, Matterdale, Middlesceugh and Braithwaite, Mungrisdale, Mosedale and Watermillock, but a few of the outlying houses in some cases are supplied with water from adjoining townships. Of the above named, Hutton Roof, Castlesowerby and Middlesceugh are asking for a water supply. Part of the area is dependent on wells, nearly all of which are shallow and, from their positions, liable to contamination.

As to the remainder, they are in a hilly country where a considerable proportion of the water supply is derived from springs, which are good but at times at considerable distances; the other houses are supplied by shallow wells or river water, and both are liable to contamination. In these cases it is hardly likely that a piped supply will be obtained and in some from the small and scattered population the expense will put the matter aside.

**Rivers and Streams.**—There are no factories in the area, which pollute the rivers, and the only cause is sewage which probably does not require further discussion.

**Drainage and Sewerage.**—There are twenty-three separate Sewerage Schemes carried out by the District Council. They are at Ainstable, Armathwaite, Blencarn, Croglin, Culgaith, Calthwaite, Edenhall, Glassonby, Grey-stoke, Great Salkeld, Kirkoswald, Low Hesket, Langwathby, Lazonby, Little Salkeld, Newton Reigny, Penruddock, Renwick, Stainton, Skelton, Unthank, Threlkeld and Winskill.

These all work satisfactorily as far as the sewer is concerned, and it is only the outfall which often wants more attention. There is in nearly every case land on to which the sewage is carried, but the channels want changing more frequently, as the land gets sick long before the channels are altered, with the result that the sewage runs into streams and gutters causing a nuisance.

A new Sewer is in progress for the village of Gamblesby, which will be a decided improvement; also the extension of the Penruddock sewer and a new outfall will make this village more satisfactory. Again, it is desirable to say, that when a village gets a water supply, the question of a sewer should be considered; it will always arise at some later date and is better kept in mind at the same time.

**Closet Accommodation.**—This being a rural district, water closets are very small in number and the ordinary privy is nearly everywhere used, and it is not contemplated to alter these to W.C.'s, even where there is a water supply. An effort is constantly being made to have them removed, when necessary, to a proper distance from the dwelling house.

**Scavenging.**—For the villages a small piece of land has, in many cases, been obtained on the outskirts for tenants to place all rubbish and it is generally used with decency, but there are often careless people whose idea is to take the least possible trouble to themselves.

Apart from the villages most houses have an ashpit along with the privy, and these are cleaned out conjointly on to the farm land. In one case, that of the small town of Kirkoswald, where the ordinary village method was tried for a long while and found unsatisfactory, it was finally arranged to have a scheme for refuse disposal. All the rubbish is collected under a local contract and carried to land outside the town; this has been done now for two years in the case of 74 houses and is a great improvement.

**Closet Accommodation.**—As may be expected in a Rural area such as this, the usual Closet accommodation is a Privy. Of the 35 Townships concerned, the statistics can be given for 28, the remaining 7 not yet having the figures recorded, but they will give the same proportions. In 2,167 houses there are 263 Water Closets, 1,505 Privies and 399 Pail Closets.

No definite scheme has been brought to bear for conversion, but in cases where the surroundings make it necessary and a sewage scheme exists, pressure is brought towards conversion of a privy to a W.C. During the past five years the number of such cases has been 43.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The general supervision of the area has been carried out and defects are reasonably attended to, although there are a few exceptions where the Council has to apply pressure. The Sanitary Inspector's report is given below :—

(a) Summary of Inspections made—

Workshops .. .. .	51
Dairies and Cowsheds .. .. .	96
Slaughter Houses .. .. .	166
Petrol Stores .. .. .	30
Carbide Stores.. .. .	11
Waterworks .. .. .	646
Sewerage Works .. .. .	234
Works in progress—New Drains, etc. .. .. .	157
New Buildings .. .. .	32
General Inspections .. .. .	319
Inspections <i>re</i> Complaints received .. .. .	12
Houses Inspected under Housing Acts .. .. .	273
Re-inspections of Houses under Housing Acts .. .. .	369
Inspection of Schools .. .. .	27
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	2423
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(b) Number of Notices served in 1925—

1. Statutory .. .. .	66
2. Informal .. .. .	211

(c) Result of service of Notices—

Complied with.. .. .	246
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The details of these matters are given below :—

Premises cleansed .. .. .	5
Roofs repaired .. .. .	21
Floors relaid or repaired .. .. .	17
Walls repaired or cemented .. .. .	20
Yard Pavements repaired or cemented .. .. .	3
Private Water Supplies improved .. .. .	5
Private Wells cleaned out .. .. .	3
Houses connected with public main .. .. .	28
Scullery Sinks trapped .. .. .	25
Water Closets constructed .. .. .	19
Water Closets repaired .. .. .	4
Privies and E.C.'s constructed or repaired.. .. .	25
Liquid Manure Nuisances abated .. .. .	13
Ashpits and Accumulations of Refuse removed .. .. .	38
Drains constructed, re-constructed or repaired .. .. .	91
Sewers and drains cleansed and repaired .. .. .	17
New Septic Tanks built .. .. .	17
New Baths fixed .. .. .	12
Poultry and Piggery nuisances abated .. .. .	5
New Piggeries constructed .. .. .	1
Cesspools filled in .. .. .	1
Cowsheds improved .. .. .	7
New Cooling Houses erected .. .. .	5
New Urinals erected .. .. .	4
New Houses erected .. .. .	4
Houses altered and repaired (plans submitted) .. .. .	7
New Houses in course of construction .. .. .	4



New Windows fixed .. .. .	44
New Ceilings put up .. .. .	12
New Stairs erected .. .. .	2
Spoutings repaired .. .. .	16
Air Drains cut to remedy dampness .. .. .	3
Slaughter Houses improved .. .. .	6

**Schools.**—The Elementary Schools in the district are generally found to be kept in a good sanitary condition. At Threlkeld defects were found and copies of the report were sent to the Local Managers and Education Authority ; as a result the matters are now being attended to.

**Workshops.**—There are 24 Workshops in the district, namely :—10 Blacksmith's Shops, 9 Joiner's Shops, 3 Cycle Repairing Shops, 1 Boot Repairing and 1 Dressmaking. These are inspected regularly and found to be properly kept ; in two cases limewashing was required and carried out.

## HOUSING.

Although by the census of 1921 there was a diminution of the population in this District by 489 persons, still there is a continual application for houses. No doubt one reason for this is that better houses are required, for many dwellings in country districts are of such an age that there is too little light and a general absence of conveniences ; also the want of money for repairs is steadily leading owners to allow their property to become less habitable than before. There are 63 houses for which Form 3 has been signed and there may be more, so that the population must drift to other places unless new houses are built. Also these will have, to some extent, to be built by the District Council, for private enterprize has not seen its way to build and only 43 new houses have shown themselves during the last five years. The District Council began a scheme and completed 14 houses, 8 at Lazonby and 6 at Winskill ; also they are beginning again at the present moment. It is seldom that any overcrowding is found and when it is, it is not possible to control it in this area. There are no vacant houses near a man's work, to which he can be recommended to go, and the open and healthy character of the surroundings do not lead to any probable illness ; idle, lazy fellows do not find their neighbours inclined to tolerate them and generally remove themselves to a less observant part, so that any push on the part of the Sanitary Authority is not required.

The general standard of houses in this area is good, but all over the district and chiefly out of the villages, the cottages and small farm houses are of a date long since past. It is not necessary to say where they exist, for they are dotted all over, with the defects of deficient light, dampness, want of drainage and small bedrooms. In one or two cases, such as at Newton Reigny and Low Hesket, the means of access to the upper storey is quite past modern ideas. It is not often that the condition of the houses is the fault of the tenant, but at times he, or usually his wife, allows them to become dirty and the worst instances are where an old person living alone is hardly capable of doing anything ; when such a person is also the owner, things have been known to be very bad.

It will be seen by the Statistics how often owners responded to notices served on them and as a whole, one must be satisfied and matters are not allowed to drift. One form of delay is the small number of masons and joiners, who have more work than they can get through of this character, and the other is, as before stated, the want of money to many small owners with which to make repairs ; the remedy for this is that the District Council should perform the work and take the rent until paid.



The conditions as regards water supplies are quite satisfactory in most places and when a supply has been brought by the Council the owner usually has it put into his houses ; the Council is continually extending their water mains to hamlets and outlying houses where water is wanted, but they have to be careful as the supply is not unlimited. Seven cases have been dealt with during the year 1925 in the townships of Catterlen, Hesket and Hutton-in-the-Forest.

During the year also 11 privies have been converted to water closets, 8 to sewers and 3 to private drains. These are in the townships of Newton Reigny, Threlkeld, Hutton Soil, Hesket, Dacre, Glassonby and Watermillock.

In a wide district such as this, with many isolated houses, refuse disposal is arranged by the tenants themselves, generally satisfactory, but on occasion they require pressure to prevent a nuisance ; there is however plenty of farm land to which they can take the ashpit contents. The disposal of refuse in the case of villages has been previously mentioned.

There are no unhealthy areas in the district.

The only Byelaws in force in the district are with respect to " New buildings and certain matters in connection with buildings " ; these came into force in 1907 and in some respects are unsuitable for the modern ideas of construction. It would be well to consider the substitution of more recent items on the lines of New " Model Byelaws, Rural Series IVa."

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(a) Total .. .. .	5
(b) With State Assistance ..	Nil.

### 1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .. ..	799
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .. .. .	275
(3) Total number of Dwelling Houses in District found previously to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to Health as to be unfit for human habitation .. ..	18
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	102

### 2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	93
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### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

#### A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	18
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit :—	
	(a) By Owners .. .. .	} Nil.
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by Owners of intention to close .. .. .	7

#### B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	157
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied :—	
	(a) By Owners .. .. .	149
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	Nil.

#### C.—Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders .. .. .	Nil.
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	Nil.
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling Houses having been rendered fit .. .. .	Nil.
(4)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	Nil.
(5)	Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, or by arrangement with Owners ..	Nil.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply.**—This is a large grazing area and the milk produced is not all consumed in the district, but large quantities are daily sent to Northumberland, Durham and Lancashire. There are 41 Registered Cow-keepers and one Dairyman.

The milk produced is quite satisfactory ; the dairies are well kept and clean and the persons who work there are particular about their cleanliness. They are well lighted, ventilated and drained and usually have a good water supply. In every case except one village the inhabitants get their milk by going to the farms near at hand for it ; but at Kirkoswald, Colonel Fetherstonhaugh, recognizing the difficulties of the villagers in obtaining a good supply of milk, commenced producing and distributing. The conditions of the cow-sheds and dairy are ideal and he deserves all the thanks the Kirkoswald inhabitants can give him.

There are no producers in the district licensed for the sale of milk under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 ; it is not popular and the reason is that the milk sellers think their trade would be no better with it.

No cases of Tubercular Milk have been reported and consequently no action has been necessary.

(b) **Meat.**—Under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, the Sanitary Inspector, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, was appointed Meat Inspector.

Inspections of the slaughter-houses and meat are made as regularly as circumstances will allow, consistent with the carrying out of his other duties as Sanitary Inspector. Notices of the regular hours of slaughtering have been received from all slaughtermen, and notices of occasional slaughter are regularly received, as far as possible inspection is made at the time or immediately after slaughtering.

During the year 3 carcasses of beef, 10 of mutton, 2 beasts heads, were condemned.

Condemmed carcasses are disposed of by removal to the hound kennels in the district or to a knacker's yard in the Penrith Rural area.

Slaughter Houses in use in the district—

In 1920	Jan., 1925	Dec., 1925
6 ..	9 ..	8

(c) There are no places in the district where food is manufactured or prepared.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the past five years the amount of Infectious Disease generally has been neither less nor more than usual, but it is desirable to take the notifiable diseases separately.

**Scarlatina.**—Until 1924 the number of cases was small ; then it began to be epidemic and 22 cases were notified and more again in 1925. This was chiefly due to the mildness of the disease and the want of recognition, which caused its spread.

During the five years 49 cases were removed to Hospital. Two deaths occurred from complications at their own homes.

Return cases seldom occur, but in one or two cases the cause has been the recurrence of nasal discharge, which appeared cured when the patient left the Hospital ; in a few others the want of disinfection of clothes at the home was a probable cause.

The houses are always disinfected at a suitable time.

It is desirable that parents should take more care in having a medical opinion as to whether their children have an infectious disease, since frequently the first notice obtained is that the Schoolmaster imagines from personal observation or outside talk that a child has infectious disease.

**Diphtheria.**—There have been thirty cases in the last five years, of which fifteen came to the Hospital. They have all been treated soon with Anti-toxin and with excellent effect and the result is that only one died.



**Enteric Fever.**—Eight cases of this disease have occurred in the five years, all, except one, being the total of a small epidemic at Penruddock, in which the infection was probably carried by flies to the adjoining houses.

**Pneumonia** is still a notifiable disease, but in this district it has not been of a contagious character and it does not seem useful to keep it as a notifiable disease. The same opinion applies to **Erysipelas**.

**Encephalitis Lethargica** has occurred sporadically in four cases in the five years, of which two died. In only one case was the Cerebro-spinal Fluid examined and then *Pneumococcus Bacillus* was found. They were isolated cases and widely apart.

**Smallpox** has not occurred and one case of **Tetanus** only, the result of an infected ulcer of the leg.

**Malaria, Trench Fever** and **Dysentery** have not been notified and it is not probable that any fresh cases have started in this area.

Arrangements have been made in this district whereby examinations for Bacteria are made at the expense of the Council, where desirable, but except for Hospital or Poor Law Cases, it is seldom in use.

A large amount of work is frequently occurring in the endeavour to find contact cases to prevent the spread of infectious disease and the examination of children at schools is the best method, although it does not often lead to any results.

All cases are visited when notified, and when isolation is impossible the patient is removed to the Infectious Hospital and the house disinfected; the same method is applied for return cases.

Neither the Schick or Dick tests have been used in any cases, but prophylactic doses of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum have been given in cases where it appeared necessary.

Since no cases of Smallpox have occurred, no applications for Vaccination have been received, although, when the large number of non-vaccinated persons is considered, it is probable, that should this disease develop, quite a number of persons would be vaccinated.

The only manner in which non-notifiable infectious disease is reported to me is by the School Attendance Officers and as they report also to the Medical Officer of the School, the latter frequently closes the school. This is usually somewhat effective in such a wide country area as this and the number of cases soon diminishes.

The mortality from Influenza during the last five years has been small and is 0.25 per 1,000 reckoned on the census of 1921. No action was taken since there has been nothing severe with regard to an epidemic in the period above mentioned.

Neither Anthrax or Rabies have occurred.

Cancer has always been existing in this area, as it does all over England, and the mortality rate for the period named has been 1.3, which is about the average for the whole of the country.

The cleansing of verminous persons and their clothing can always be done at the Workhouse, if they come for that purpose, and further arrangements do not appear to be necessary.

Disinfection after Infectious Disease is always carried out with formalin, by the Sanitary Inspector.

### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925.

**Scarlatina.**—There have not been so many cases of this disease since the year 1904, and the reasons are probably the mild character of the complaint and the greater movements of the people in the district. There have been 39 cases of a very scattered nature and the area around Skelton probably has had the most. In no case has there been any overcrowding in the houses and the reason for removal to Hospital has often been other children or the employment of the inhabitants in the house. Of 31 cases there were 86 other children under 15 years of age, and the remaining three cases came from a large boarding school.

The instances in which there have been two cases in one house are six ; in four the reason was that the first case was not recognized soon enough ; one was possibly a “return” case and the other three occurred about the same time at a school.

**Diphtheria.**—Seven cases occurred during the year. One case, the cause of which was not discovered, infected two others. The remaining four had sanitary defects near the houses, which might have been the cause.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**—One case, in a man of 19 years, was reported. He had an accident while skating the day before the complaint started. No examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid was made and the patient recovered.

The Age Groups of the Infectious Diseases are as follows :—

DISEASES.			to 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Scarlatina	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	16	5	3	.	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	..	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...

The following Table is also appended :—

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Smallpox ... ..	Nil	—	—
Scarlatina ... ..	39	34	Nil
Diphtheria ... ..	7	4	Nil
Enteric Fever ... ..	Nil	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	Nil	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	4	Nil	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>

**Measles** has been very prevalent during the year and seven schools were closed for intervals ; and the same remarks apply to **Whooping Cough**.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmon.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmon.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
To One year .. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5 to 10 „ ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 „ .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 „ .. ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
20 to 25 „ ... ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
25 to 35 „ ... ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
35 to 45 „ ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 55 „ ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65 „ .. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>



The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, are kept in view, but no cases have occurred in which it has been necessary to put these Regulations in force. All the Tuberculosis schemes in this district are arranged by the County Council, but the patients are visited at their homes periodically by the Medical Officer of Health to ensure that their conditions are satisfactory as far as Public Health is concerned.

It will be understood that the management of these cases is undertaken by the County Council, but a periodical visit is made by me to see how things are going on. The probable statistics are as follows :—

Cases in the district on January 1st, 1925	..	18
Cases notified during the year	.. ..	17
		—
		35
		—
Recovered	.. ..	2
Removed from the district	.. ..	1
Deaths	.. ..	7
Remaining in the district	.. ..	25
		—
		35
		—

None of these persons are concerned with the milk trade.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These matters are managed entirely by the County Council.

#### Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.—

Inspections—Workshops	.. ..	51
Defects—Want of Cleanliness—		
Found	.. ..	2
Remedied	.. ..	2

